

Table XXXIII. Classic open surgery versus steam

1article, 1RCT

Operative procedure	Reference	Summary
<p>Classical open surgery <i>versus</i> steam</p>	<p>Wozniak W, Mlosek RK, Ciostek P. Assessment of the efficacy and safety of steam vein sclerosis as compared to classic surgery in lower extremity varicose vein management. Video surgery Mininv. 2015; 10:15-24</p>	<p>Multi-center study. 102 patients with GSV (96) or SSV (6) incompetence. No previous DVT CEAP clinical class C2-C6 Group I (n=52 patients): Steam ablation under tumescent anesthesia. <i>versus</i> Group II (=50 patients): OS +tributary phlebectomy under conduction anesthesia and light sedation Post-operative complications . <i>Transient saphenous nerve injury.</i> Group I 3.8%, group II 4%. NS . <i>Permanent saphenous nerve injury</i> Group I 9.6%, group II 12%. NS . <i>No DVT or PE in both groups.</i> Outcome at 3- year of follow-up: No difference between the 2 groups in terms of PREVAIT (12% vs 11.5%) and VCSS score reduction</p>

Abbreviations DVT= deep vein thrombosis; EVSA=Endovenous steam ablation; GSV = great saphenous vein; OS=open surgery; PE=pulmonary embolism; PREVAIT= presence of varices after interventional treatment; SSV =short saphenous vein; VCSS= venous clinical severity score